Rewery Theatre-Jack and the Beautake, Wallack's Theatre - Mind. Wood's Museum Borr O'Nore. Manner.

Reaning Marren, with "Apr." after it, 7st or 7d. por. p. sine,
Anvantagmans is Wessix, 50 cent per line,
Anvantagmans is Wessix, 50 cent per line,
Alk Anvantagmans charged per line of solid spate space.
Anvantagmans is Ness. Wessix, 10 cent per line,
Lange Anvantagmans charged only for the space occurred. Co
and spiny tope may be used in the Weekly and Soul-Weekly, wit
as a charge, as the option of the advertiser.

For the accommodation of up-town residents adver rates at the up-town advertisement offices 5tly West Thirty-second street, junction of Broadway and Sixth Ayenue, and 308 West Twenty-third street, opposite Grand Opera House, from S.A. M. to S.30 P. M.

"The Constitution says that all trials shall be by jury, and the accused is entitled, not to be first convicted by a court and then to be acquitted by a jury, but to be convicted or ac-quitted IN THE FIRST INSTANCE by a jury."

These words fell from the lips of Judge SAMUEL BLATCHFORD in delivering his opinion in the prosecution for libel vesterday. They will make his name immortal. He has performed one of the greatest services for human liberty that it has ever fallen to the lot of man to achieve.

This decision, we have no doubt, will be adhered to by the Federal courts for thousands of years to come, and it will always be traced back to the name of BLATCHFORD, and make that name forever fragrant with the odor of freedom.

To be sure it is in strict accordance with what had been before adjudiented by the Supreme Court of the United States, as well as with the plain letter of the Constitution. But it was delivered at an important and critical period, and those who, in the language of the counsel for the defence yesterday, "sought to murder liberty," where they looked for a second JEFFREYS, found a second Mansfield.

Cæsarism.

Some of the newspapers seem to be haunted with the fear that the country is about to fall a prey to what they call Casarism. There are grounds for apprehension that if the reign of corruption continues and grows worse and worse, and centralization and als lutism move forward at their present rate of speed a few years longer, our republican institutions may be overthrown by some long-headed, strong-armed usurper. But it will require a real CASAR to play this great rôle. In our age and nation a third or fourth rate performer would be hooted out of the arena. Republics have had their CASARS in different ages of history, and we may have ours in the evil days before us. But he has not yet appeared.

SHAKESPEARE, reflecting the history of ancient Rome, puts into the mouth of one of his characters the declaration that Julius Casar was the foremost man in all this world-the greatest that ever lived

The liberties of this country may yet be overthrown by such a Casar as that; but | nia by this huge monopoly has been its our representative system will never succumb to any mere imitation.

A vague hope was indulged, though not much justified by experience, that the bation, and would redeem to some extent his former errors. The criticism provoked by the manner of the last two appointby a reversal of the legal-tender decision, than common care in the present case, and to insure the fullest inquiry before making a selection.

If the utterances of Senator Carpenter may be accepted as authoritative, a choice has been made which will fall short of public expectation, and must tend to impair rather than to improve the already damaged reputation of our foremost judicial tribunal. According to this authority the place will be first offered 40 Mr. Conkling, who by the pregramme is to decline it, and the rejected henor is then to be conferred on Mr. Timothy O. Howe of Wisconsin, who will be too glad of the chance to accept it.

Mr. CONKLING is in the prime of life, has been just reflected to the Senate for six years, is ambitious, of vigorous intellect and might be regarded as a rising man if his party was not going down. As it is he is one of the leaders nearest in the President's confidence and favor, and from that fact, as well as his superiority over the Republicans in the Senate, is a power in that body. His ability as a lawyer and power as a debater are unquestioned. Although disqualified by some elements of character for a Judge, self-discipline, training, and the desire of honorable fame would in time correct traits that are more the result of includeed habit and the con-

Looking cheerfully to a future of still higher distinction, and discarding the difficulties which are likely to perplex its path. Mr. Conkling will naturally remain where he is, even in spite of the proverbial experience that the Senate does not furnish the stuff of which Presidents are made. The tender of the position will therefore be in the nature of a compliment, doubtless well understood on both sides. Even in that sense it will be somewhat remarkable, for Mr. Conkling may be said to have filled the last vacancy on the Supreme bench, as Mr. Justice HUNT was really appointed by his request. To do that, and then to have the Chief Justiceship at his disposal a few months later, is

to be exceptionally favored by fortune. The man upon whom the ermine is likely at last to fail has been a member of the Senate for twelve years, and was recently chosen for six more. He was born in Maine tifty-seven years ago, served as a member of the Legislature, and moved to Wisconsin in 1845, where he became a Judge five years later. Never rising above the plane of mediocrity, without any real

has always been classed with the rank and file, and is incapable of rising above that inferior degree. Honest as the world goes, of respectable character and decent in deportment, he may be regarded as much better than the common herd of jobbers, encoulators, and conset-baggers, whose presence and conduct have a sended the

Apart from these qualities, his loyalty as a thorough-paced partisan has commended him to the regard of the President, whom he has sustained in every act of usurpation and excess of power. As a member of the committee to investigate the frauds of our Custom House and the extortions practised on the commercial community by LEET and STOCKING, he went to the very extreme in upholding both and whitewashing the inculpated officials. No Senator was more subservient about San Domingo, or in the displacement of Mr. SUMBER for merely exercising the freedom of speech and discharging his duty. So, too, in the Louisiana outrages he was consistent in striving to make the worse appear the better reason, and obeying the orders of the White House.

With a contracted mind, a bad educaion, and no professional practice outside the local courts of Wisconsin, it is not surprising that Mr. Howe should have made no figure either at the bar or in the Senate. At best a very small special pleader, lovng artful tricks of statement, and without the least comprehension of law as a cience, or familiarity with its illustrious records, he complacently assumes the airs of a jurist and claims the rank of a states-And this is the individual whom the President proposes to name as the successor of MARSHALL, TANEY, and CHASE. To this complexion have we come at 1 st. TIMOTHY Howe to stand in the shoes of JOHN MARSHALL!

A Gigantic Institution.

It was recently announced in San Franisco, and the report has gained currency throughout the country, that Mr. HUN-TINGTON and several of the leading stockholders in the Central Pacific Railroad had sold out their interest in that company to four of the most prominent capitalists on the Pacific coast, who of course would replace Mr. Huntington and his associates in the direction of the company. As the reported purchasers are all interested in the prosperity of San Francisco, it was supposed that the change in the direction would have the effect of altering materially the policy of the railroad company. which hitherto has been antagonistic to the interests of that city. The San Francisco Bulletin, however, denies that any such sale has taken place. It says that these capitalists made a proposition to Mr. HUNTINGTON and his associates to buy four-fifths of the road, and that the proposition was favorably received at first, but that nothing has come of the negotiations.

The people of California would very gladly see a change in the management of this corporation, which is one of the most oppressive monopolies in existence. It seeks to control every important line of transportation in the State, and has generally succeeded in this effort; while, unsatisfied with the subsidies bestowed by the national and local authorities, it makes unceasing demands for new privileges and gifts. Yet its policy has been so illiberal, and its exactions upon the people so onerous, that the farmers of the State have seen driven nearly to despair.

It was mainly owing to the policy pursued by this company that after the abundant crops and meagre returns of last year the people in the interior of the State were declare that another good barvest would ruin the country. But the worst of the evils inflicted on the people of Califorcorrupting influence on the politics of the State. Not content with manipulating the election of delegates to nominating conventions and meddle with municipal elec-President would profit by the opportunity | the Central Pacific has been overpowering to fill the vacant place of Chief Justice of | in both political parties. The result is that the Supreme Court by an appointment | the people have been placed at the mercy that could not fail to command appro- of the monopolists through the treachery

of their own representatives. At last, however, the Californians have become aroused, and a People's movement ments in this court, followed soon after has been organized in many counties, and men of all parties are uniting to overwas certainly calculated to induce more | throw the iron despotism which has become so insufferable. The San Francisco Bulletin, one of the most influential Republican journals in the State, speaks of

this subject as follows:

"It would be a novel spectacle if, as the issue of all these movements, the people in a large portion of California should scorre the management of their own local affairs, and the Legislature which is to assemble in December should acknowledge an alleriance higher than that of mere party. We should then be in a position to treat on something like terms of equality with that overshadowing monopoly which is everywhere putting the masses to their mettle. When they secure possession of their own locards of Supervisors and their own Legislatures they will be in a position to grapple with that giant power, but not before. We shall then have a ringing eloquence in high official quarters when the rights of the Commonwealth or of any integral part of it are assailed, and not the shameful silence and acquiescence of former years. So long as the railroad ambushed us in the party organizations, and was beforehand with us in every department of our own government, nothing could be done. When we get the parties to a controversy each standing on his own proper and legitimate ground, we shall be at least in the road toward the adjustment of the questions involved. But when one of them, by dexterous management, represents both—is at one and the same time monopoly and government nothing but one-sided results can be

The latest accounts from California represent the prospects of the new party as excellent. At the same time, the railroad maintain their control over public affairs, one of their most active and unscrupulous agents being Senator Aaron A. Sargent, who is always at their service whenever wanted, whether in the United States Senate or in a primary election among roughs of his own party bitterly denounce this In these communications the credit of man for his interference in local elections, baying founded the organization is given man for his interference in local elections. and still more for the agencies which he employs to carry his points, at the same time expressing the humiliation of Republicans at seeing a United States Senator nominally of their own party "descend to the low tricks and dirty devices of the smallest of ward manipulators."

The contest between the people and the monopoly promises to be a very animated one. It is needless to say that the sympathy of all honest men in the Atlantic States will be with the people, especially since it has become known that four-fifths of the Central Pacific Railroad, which has received in subsidies from the United States Government and other sources more than one hundred millions of dollars, is the absolute property of a little Ring described as " Mr. HUNTINGTON and several other gentlemen."

Florida, though thinly settled and finandishonest and incompetent officeholders. The

Mr. JENKINS is excused by his friends on the score of ignorance of duty. If ignorance be admitted as an excuse, the amount of Federal wrong doing that might be covered by it, not only in the South but in the North, is appalling.

West Point, Mississippi, has a jurist who can dispute supremacy with Mr. Justice WARD HUNT, or Judge LYNCH of New Orleans, for the originality of his views in regard to the right of the American citizen to a true to fury. To be sure he is only a justice of the peace, but to me his most recent decisions exhibits a degree ingenuity in absorbing the function of a jury in that of judge which entitles him to mention in connection with his more eminent brethren on the bench. The case was a difficult one. The omplainant was a negro and the defendant was a railroad conductor. The complainant had been refused admission to a ladies' car on the Memphis and Ohio railroad, and the question was whether it was on account of his color. The defendant claimed that the complainant's color had nothing to do with the matter. The jury was composed of three whites and three blacks The result, in such a case, with such a fury, in the State of Mississippi, can easily be imagined The whites were all for acquittal, and the negroes all for conviction. His Honor, who was the blackest man in the court room, was in favor of conviction. The jury after being out two ours returned with the information that they ould not agree. The lawyers then discussed but looking wise, after which the jury again retired but could come to no conclusion. Finally they were sent for, and the Judge, who had be come very weary by his prolonged sitting, with ignificant emphasis told them that he would give them "jess ten minutes to find dat ver-dict." This scared the colored jurymen, who saw unutterable woes in prospect if they failed to respond, and in less than a minute and a half all were agreed. But as they came into court the Justice saw in the twinkle of the white jurymen's eyes that the verdict was one of acquittal, which was precisely what he did not the fury and dissolved the court without peron the whole the action of the West Point Judge is less open to objection on constitutional grounds than that of Judge HUNT in Miss ANTHONY'S case.

The diamond region of South Africa has een erected into a separate colony of Great Britain, under the name of Griqualand West. Its extent is 17,800 square miles. About 40,000 ns are hunting for diamonds, of which \$5,000,000 were dug out last year. The diggings have been well turned over, and people are diverting their attention to agriculture and to developing the mineral resources of iron, copper. and coal. Nothing has been heard from the Orange Free State, so it is to be inferred that the farmers of the little republic thought it wisest to make no fuss when the British lion laid its claw on a portion of their territory.

Considering the earnest appeals for immigration which the Canadians are continually making, the reception of immigrants in the Dominion provinces does not seem to be hospitable. Not long ago several hundred wedes were induced to settle near a manufacturing establishment on the St. Lawrence, where they were treated like serfs until they acceeded in making their escape in a schooner. It may be remembered that the Menonites, a numerous and wealthy sect in Russia, sent a delegation to America to select a site for a settlement. This delegation visited Manitoba last month, and started on an excursion to view the country. On their way they were attacked by the residents for some fancied offence, and driven to take refuge in a tayern. There they remained until the Lieutenant-Governor sent a troop of fifty men to rescue them. The Meno ites may be counted out of the future settlers of

Mr. G. W. R. BAYLEY gives the grand otal of the State debt of Louisiana as \$41,608,-788.90. These figures are from data supplied by the published annual report of the State Auditor. iabilities before the war suno siderably less than five millions, and the greater portion of the present enormous aggregate of onded and floating debt has been added since What stronger comment could there be on the rule of the Brother-in-law in Louisiana?

The Dubuque Herald thinks it strange hat the regular Republican platforms should condemn the back-pay steal and be in favor of the men who did the stealing. There is nothing regular Republican organization are so disgusted with the corruption developed by last winter's investigations and with the crowning iniquity of tions. For several years the influence of the salary steal that the political managers are obliged to protest in empty resolutions against the evils for which they feel themselves responsible. But depending for their bread and butter on the favors of ULYSSES S. GRANT, they dare not denounce the men who simply carried out the plain wishes of the President. Thus they steal, while they flatter the man who originated it.

The British Consul at the port of Callao, rumor of further discoveries of guano deposits. The Guanape Islands possess still some 500,000, and the Macabee Islands about 750,000 tons. This information is down to last November, when there were forty-seven vessels at the formerislands loading at the rate of 600 tons per day, and fifteen ships at the Macabee Islands loading at the rate of over 300 tons per day. The Lobos Islands, further north, have 750,000 tons at the most. The whole exportable guano now left in Peru may be safely estimated as under three million tons, which will supply the demand only for a very few years. It seems that seals and sea lions in great numbers frequent the islands where guano is found, and that it is probable that this deposit is made by these animals as much as by birds. An American, Mr. STEELE, from Michigan University, corroborates this view of the British Consul. He has analyzed specimens deposited by seals, and has found them perfectly analogous to the guano of com-

Mr. W. P. CALDWELL of Statesville, N. C., writes to us that the report that the Hon. R. M. Pearson had induced the judicial and other officers of North Carolina to sign a petition Justice of the United States is untrue. Mr. CALDWELL says that the petition alluded to was prepared by himself without the knowledge of Judge Pearson, who never mentioned the sub ject to him or in his presence either before the

petition was written or afterward. The dodges of the machine politicians to obtain control of the farmers' movement ar-funny. The latest one is the hiring of a Wash ington Bohemian to write letters for country papers, which letters purport to give a bistory of the Patrons of Husbandry. to Government officials at Washington, and the motives of the founders are stated in detail. They desire to promote the intellectual progress of the farming community, and to give them "more of the reflaing influence of vocal and instrumental music," and so on. The aim of the letter writer is so palpable that a Pike We don't believe the farmers can be gammoned by any such nonsense.

The latest libel suit was in Chicago. The Post paid six cents for exposing a lottery plan of Addition and Division

Large numbers of ponies are shipped year. The first importation of such live stock this season—a lot of 320 ponies brought on a single steamer-was landed at Granton two or three weeks since. The importers leave the ponies as late as possible in the summer on their native pastures to receive the benefit of the young grass. In this way they are shipped when in good condition and are better able to stand ially poor, seems to have more than its share of the long sea voyage. A great many more of intellectual force or outlook, Mr. Howe last found out is Horatio E. Jenkins-\$6,000. | these ponies are to be sent to Scotland later in

SOME NEW BOOKS.

Capt. Fox's Mission to Russia.

On April 16, 1866, Alexander II., Czar of Russia, was about to enter his carriage at the summer garden in St. Petersburg, when a man among the bystanders drew a pistol from his pocket and aimed it at his Majesty's head. Before he could fire, another bystander, a young capmaker named Komissaroff, one of the serfs recently liberated by the imperial edict of emanca sed the up to ca sed the distance of the pistol in the sir. The would-be murderer was immediately selzed, and proved to be a dissolute student named Karakozoff, a member of the secret revolutionary society of Nihilists, who had been selected by lot to assassinate the Emperor, whose death was to be the signal for a general attempt at revolution. He was tried, condemned, and executed, together with several of his accomplices. whose names were ascertained from the papers found on his person. The attempt at assassination created a pro found sensation in Russia, and in fact through-out the civilized world. Congratulations on the

Emperor's escape poured in from all quarters. Mr. Sewar !, as soon as he received official notification of the event, sent a despatch to Mr. Clay, the American Minister at St. Petersburg, directing him to offer the congratulations of the President and the people of the United States on his preservation. The leaders of the Republican party in Congress, believing that something more was due to the only one of the great powers of Europe that had shown any sympathy for the Union in its recent struggle with the slaveholders, introduced, through Thaddeus Stevens, into which was unanimously passed by the House and Senate, and approved by the President on May 15. expressing its deep regret at the attempt made upon the life of the Emperor "by an enemy of emancipation," and congratulating his Imperial Majesty and the Russian nation, and especially "the twenty millions of serfs, upon the provi-dential escape from danger of the sovereign to whose head and heart they owe the blessings of their freedom." The President was requested to forward a copy of the resolution to the Emperor, and, to give additional significance to the affair, it was decided to send it by a special envoy in a national vessel. Capt. G. V. Fox, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was appointed to convey the message, and at his own request he was sent in the two-turret monitor, the Miantonomoh, the first vessel of that class which ever crossed the Atlantic. She proved em ly seaworthy, and made the voyage safely and

The object of this mission was obviously to strengthen the friendly relations already existing between Russia and this country; to impress upon the rest of Europe the most vivid idea of that friendship; and lastiv, to display in the ports of the maritime nations an imposing specimen of the formidable instrument of warfare which the inventive genius of Ericsson had added to our naval force, and which he had himself significantly called a "monitor," to the naval authorities of other countries, designed to warn them that a new era in war upon the ocean had begun,
The Miantonomoh, escorted by two wooden

steamers, made the trip from St. John's, New-foundland, to Queenstown, Ireland, in ten days, such to the astonishment of the English Ad miral on the station, who, on being told by Mr. Fox that he had made the voyage in her, remarked with much emphasis, "I'm damned if I would!" From Queenstown she proceeded to Portsmouth, and thence to the Thames, creating everywhere a great sensation. The London Times, describing her appearance among the English fleet, compared her to the wolf in the fold, and said that there was not one of their ig ships "that the foreigner could not have ent to the bottom in five minutes had not ils errand been peaceful." At Cherbourg, in France, and at Copenhagen the monitor excited also great interest and admiration. At the latter city Mr. Fox was joined by Mr. J. F. Loubat, a gentleman of French parentage, born this city, and speaking English, French, and German with equal facility, whom Mr. Fox had invited to accompany him as secretary, and who subsequently frequently acted as interpreter. From his notes and journal the parrative D. Champlin, Jr., who has evidently done his duced a singularly handsome and readable vol-

The American squadron arrived at Cronstadt Aug. 6, and was received with the greatest cor-diality by the Russian naval authorities and by Some four hund tor. At St. Petersburg, at Moscow, at Novgorod, and, in short, wherever they went in Russia, the Americans were received with boundless enthu siasm, and all the honors that could be devised were showered upon them, not only by the officials but by the people. They were nearly killed with kindness. Costly banquets were given to them every day, at which in the Russian fashion of showing good will they were tossed to the ceiling in the arms of their entertainers; fites, fireworks, and reviews were lavished for their gratification; they were made members of the principal clubs and honorary in whatever direction they moved was attended by vast crowds and welcomed by almost continual hurrahs. They lunched with the Emperor in his yacht, dined in great state at the imperial palace, attended the imperial balls, received deputations from distant provinces and Asiatic frontier, and from Tartar tribes and persont villages, all expressing devotion to the Emperor and gratitude to the great and friendly American nation, which had sent a special mes-senger across the ocean to congratulate the Czar on his escape from assassination. One deputation of peasants travelled hundreds of miles before they reached a railroad to bring Mr. Fox a present from their village, and to thank him for the sympathy of the great Republic.

Throughout Russia, in fact, the American mission seems to have been regarded by the emancipated serfs and by the liberals generally as a token not only of friendship to Russia, but s an expression of sympathy for the emancipation policy of the Emperor. By the Emperor himself and the statesmen of the Empire the occasion was evidently improved for the purpose of impressing other powers with the belief that an enicate cordiale existed between the great Empire and the great Republic, Prince Gortchakoff, the Prime Minister, at one of the banquets in St. Petersburg made an elaborate and significant speech, which was duly transmitted by telegraph to all the European capitals. and in which he dwelt with emphasis on the friendship and good understanding which had always existed between Russia and America, and concluded by requesting the American envoy to assure his countrymen that Russia "will never forget the proof of sympathy offered to its sovereign; that it will never forget that there was a moment in the history of the two nations when we and our friends from America lived

Whatever share political motives may have had in prompting the official circles of Russia to receive the American mission with such extraordinary attentions, there can be no doubt that its enthusiastic reception by the Russian people sprang from no source but genuine good will and sincere friendship. The enthusiasm for the Americans was carried to such an extent that for a good while after the mission returned no American travelling in Russia was allowed to pay his hotel bills. Our countrymen met with free quarters throughout the empire. It is evident, indeed, from Mr. Loubat's book, that the Russians are a singularly warm-hearted from Iceland to different ports in Scotland every | people, strongly attached to their Emperor, and yet maintaining, in spite of the absolutism of their central autocracy, a very large share of local liberty and of municipal self-government. It is also evident that they have a special liking for Americans, and are, in fact, the only one of the great nations of Europe with whom we may flatter ourselves that we are really popular

The Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania adjourned on Tuesday till Sept. 16. This fact is not encouraging to the friends of reform.

JONES IS WANTED.

He Visits Nevada, but his Stay is all to-Brief-Mr. Mulligan Looking for him in Frisco-A Safe Pince for Jones. respondence of The Sun.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nevada, July 9, 1873 .-Once more Nevada calls upon THE SUN for aid in the matter of our revered United States Senator, the Hon, J. P. Jones. Long and anxiously we waited for his return from Washington, for then, we were told, all his bright promises of the past would be fulfilled, and those who had so long looked in vain for the coming advantages to accrue from his election would wait no onger. And finally Jones came, and staved from 6 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock in the evening, carefully secluded from the vulgar gaze, and then ne lets for Fitzer, and the place here that should have known him knows him no more. And the question is often and earnestly asked, "Why does Jones absent himself from his constituents-why does he hide himelf from the gaze of those who love him best?" And the only answer that comes is one not creditable to Jones's physical courage. For it is said that a person whose great expectations were disappointed by the Senator—to the extent that, instead of living at this time on milk and honey and the fat of the land, he is reduced by reason of his impecuniosity to sit up all night t save lodging and sleep all day to save boardthat this person, savage and flerce from want of food, has threatened to put a head on Jones, and that he is sided and abetted by others worse than himself. And it is publicly stated that Jones, fearful of having a head put on him refrains from visiting the scenes of his former greatness. Now we want THE SUN to assure Jones that his fears are groundless. Say to him. in the language of the Burnet House bride to the bashful bridegroom outside the door: "Come in, John; the gas is blowed out, and I won't tech you." Jones might smell a smell if he came home, but he may rest assured that we won't tech him."

Among the many victims of misplaced confidence in Jones is Tom Mulligan. Tom is a warm-hearted and impulsive Irishman, who pinned his faith to Jones and his election to the extent of some \$3,000, which he paid out in good gold coin. Tom waited patiently for his ducats until the S-nator returned and went to San Francisco. Then he followed him, and went to the Occidental and asked for Jones. "Mr. Jones is at the Cosmopolitan," says the gentle-manly clerk with his hair parted in the middle. At the Cosmopolitan Tom was informed that Jones was at the Lick, and at the Lick that he was at the Grand, and at the Grand that he had gone to Calistoga Springs. On his way to the boat for the Springs, Tom saw Jones in front of a saloon, and made a break for him, but Jones was too quick, and was through the barroom and out at a back door before Tom could overhaul him. But Tom has patience, and thinks he can catch him some time soon. Meanwhile, if Jones wants to keep out of the way of his friends, he had better come quietly home; for that is the last place now in which he will be SAGE BRUSH.

GOOD NEWS FROM CUBA

The Engagement at Bermeja-Au Order from Madrid to Abolish Slavery-The Cattle-Stealing Business-Yellow Jack. ence of The Sur

HAVANA, July 10 .- I am happily in a osition to-day to give your readers pleasant information concerning the state of the revolu-

tionary war. On the 6th inst. the Diario de la Marina gave an account of an engagement which had just occurred in Camaguey at a place called Bermeja, near Nuevitas, north of Puerto Principe. Of course the Diario's account was very rosy, as al. It stated that the engagement took place in open ground, that the Cubans were defeated. and according to calculations lost twenty-seven men, and that the Spaniards lost five men killed and one officer and four men wounded. Of course it must strike anybody that it would have been far easier for the Spaniards if, as they claim, they remained masters of the field, to count the number of Cuban dead, and not calculate them. Again they state that the engagement took place in an open plain, and that they captured and destroyed there fifty buts and three hundred camp beds. But everybody knows that the Cubans invariably bailt their camps and huts in the most dense woods.

force of Spanish infantry in the plain of La Bermela. The Spaniards were utterly routed and left 105 dead on the field, the balance scattering in the heighboring woods. The whole story about the destruction of the huts and the camp beds is a le. The officer in command of the Spaniards was among the killed. This was the battle of La Bermeja.

There has been considerable talk here about a landing of arms at Nuevitas from the steamer Virginius, but as this vessel is reported at kingston, it is generally believed that any landing that took place was not out of that steamer.

ABOLISHING SLAVERY. force of Spanish infantry in the plain of La

ABOLISHING SLAVERY.

It is whispered here among the Spaniards that the Captain General has received an order from Madrid to abolish sinvery, but that he dare not publish, much less enforce the decree, and the intransigentes assert that if he publishes anything of the sort they will declare themselves independent of the mother country, and maintain themselves in such an exceptional condition until Spain returns to a monarchical form of government. It would suit the Cubans admirably if they should do this at once. In such an event it would be impossible to refuse the patriots the acknowledgment of their beligerency at least. ABOLISHING SLAVERY.

driots the acknowledges who gave me the fire same Spanish officer who gave me the orrect version of the battle of Bermeja showed as a letter which he had just received from a kephew in Madrid. The writer implores his kephew in Madrid. nephew in Madrid. The writer implores his uncle to return home at once, and not await the events which must soon occur here, for, he writes, "the Government has acceded to everything that the Cubans asked for; and the Captain General in your island must already have received peremptory orders to grant the patriots all they claim." I can hardly doubt the truth of this assertion, because it is publicly stated in this city, and the Tribude vouches for the correctness of the statement, that negotiations have already been opened by Pieltain, through specially appointed ambassadors to Carlos Manuel de Cespedes.

de Cespedes.

CATTLE STEALING.

The trouble about the cattle-stealing business of Gen. Portillo in the Cinco Villas has assumed far larger and more serious proportions since my lost. The main facts are as follows: One Don Honizacio Alvarez Mijares, Colonel of a regiment of volunteers of Villa Clara, in partnership with one Gispero Gonzalez, storekeeper and Captain of the partido of Paimillas, has stolen cattle in that jurisdiction by the thousand, and Portillo, it appears, who was the General in command, had naturally the hones share of beef. As soon as Fieliam arrived from Sp. in the papers began to denounce the criminals. Mijares induced his regiment to revoit against the established Government, and it is known positively that they shouted openly in the town of Villa Clara. "Death to Pieliam!" "Viva the Captain-General, Manuel Portillo!" "Viva Pruce Alfonso!" "Down with the Republic!" To suppress this new trouble, if such a thing be possicie. Pieliam has sent off in all haste the General Chief of Staff, Señor Montero Cabutti, All this is simply a repetition of the scandal that occurred in this place when the volunteers kicked out Gen. Dulce. We shall see what sort of stuff Pieliam is made of. If he is not very plucky, anarchy and a reign of terror are imminent.

SPANISH LOSSES. de Cespedes.

I have ascertained from the office of the Chief of Staff that in the month of June last the deaths among the troops from yellow fever in hospitals alone summed up 946 men and 18 officers. Your readers are probably aware that July, August, and september are the worst months for this scourze, and may, from the above official figures, form some idea of how Spain is sacrificing her array in this boreless.

Yesterday some handbills were scattered about the city, in which the bank, the merchants, the brokers, and the papers were openly threatened. The documents stated that these people and institutions had for five years been humburging the people. They originated in the circumstance that gold went suddenly up to 52 ct53 per cent, premium and sterling exchange to 70 per cent, premium. The deluge is at hand.

T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, have published in a handsome volume "Six Nights with the Washingtonians, and Other Temperance Stories," by T. S. Arthur. The temperance tales of Mr. Arthur have had a wide circulation during many years, and have un-doubtedly exerted a healthy moral influence. The ad-mirers of Mr. Arthur's writings will doubt less be glad of an opportunity to secure these stories in a coincided form.

Buy the Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce. It is by far the best. Let no grocer who has an oversteek of poor imported sauces sell you something which has no other merit than that it was put up in England.—Adv.

THE COLLEGE BOAT RACES.

EVERYBODY BECOMING INTEREST. ED IN THE REGALTA.

An Accident to the Columbia Crew-The Dartmouth Crew and their Peculiarities -A Surprise in Store Extertions of linek-

orrespondence of The Sun. SPRINGFIELD, July 16 .- As the Columbia crew were pulling down the river Tuesday morning they struck the shell of the Amherst University crew, which, at the time, happened to be coming up stream. It appears that neither of the crews imagined that they were approachof the crew imagined that they were approaching each other until the bow of the Amherst boat came crasmos significant an outrigger of Columbia's shell, and glaucing along, struck Mr. E. S. Rapallo, who pulls No. 3 in the Columbia crew, immediately under the ribs, cutting him severely, and injuring him so that he may not be able to again take his place in the crew for the present. Should this prove so it will leave Columbia out of the regatta, as she has no substitute. Had it not been for the our gger, which arrested the force of the shock, Mr. Rapallo would probably have been killed. He is a son of Judge Rapallo, of the Court of Appeals, and is considered one of the most valuable men in the crew. At last accounts he was doing nicely. The Dartmouth crew have their quarters also on the Agawam road, just beyond those of the Williams. It is probably the heaviest crew that ever filled a shell, and also one of the strongest. But with this power there is not that delicacy of touch, that evenness of motion, which strikes the eye and belokens the good oarman. And so far as they are socially concerned the epithet of gentlemen might sound too harsh for them. I do not mean to be unjustly severe. I simply wish to express the fact that out of the eleven crews which are to test their strength against one another to morrow none of them are so coarse and ungentlemanily as the Dartmouth crew. I do not apply the expression to the whole crew, but judging from the men with whom I have been in contact I am compelled to use it. would probably have been killed. He is a son

A ROUGH CREW. This want of culture is to be lamented because This want of culture is to be lamented because we are accustomed to expect it in those who have enjoyed the benefits of a collegiate education. Almost every fault can be forgotten on the ground of Lanorance, although none are so annuardonable as those which come through libbred manners. It is a natural defect which taints the blood. The Dartmouth crew have been here several weeks, and under the active instruction of their trainer, John Biglin, they have gradually become skilled at their oars. They have not had any experience except such as they have been able to get during the comsatting the com-They have not had any experience except such as they have been able to get during the comparatively brief period in which they have been training. The crew were originally selected by light, and a more severe and strenuous course of treatment a new and raw set of men have probably never endured. That this hard training was absolutely necessary there cannot be a doubt. It was the only chance left of making a crew out of them that would be able to compete with the steady, swinging stroke of the older universities.

with the steady, swinging stroke of the older universities.

They have frequently walked over eighteen miles a day, besides taking their usual practice pull of at least tweive miles upon the river. Their huge frames, which but a few months ago were covered with superfluous flesh, are now worked down to the very bone and muscle. Many people think that they have been overtrained, although Biglin can be considered the best judge of that.

There is no particular uniformity or beauty of style about their stroke when compared with that of Harvard. It is simply to grasp the oar at the handle and, calculating the distance, slash it through the water. Of course their power is tremendous, and they manage to keep their boat moving through the water with great swiftness. They are known as the "Giants," and to make the story perfect they should be be called Jacks also, as I am sure some of them merit the appellation. One of them is said to be a great mathematician.

PROFANITY. PROFANITY.

I was by their quarters a few days since. Seeing a man in a hammock I politely asked him if he would show me the captain. Upon his making some rude remark I stepped up to another member of the crew and said that I would like

THE FACTS.

Yesterday I luckily came across a Spanish officer of high rank, who gave me the true version of the affair.

Some four hundred mounted Cubans under the gallant Julio Sanguilo came up with a larger

backwoons of Maine may yet tong shouts of a well-earned victory gained by her

UNCERTAINTHES.

There are to be many people surprised when the regata is over and the winning tool named. Some of those which are generally looked upon as being out of the real contest of the race may yet prove themselves the better crew, or by some unforescen advantage come in first. On that account betting is a matter of the greatest uncertainty. It is not the slightest indication of how the race may go. Even the wisest oursman on the river cannot form any calculation, especially where there are so many boats to pull. The Bowdoins row a rapid stroke. There is not a crew on the river that handle their oars more

The crew consists of C. H. Hunter, Pittsheid, Me., age 23. height 5 feet 11, weight 165. class of 74. stroke; No. 2, A. L. Crocker, Paris Hill. Me., age 23. height 5 feet 9, weight 168. class of 73; No. 3, W. Souther, age 18, height 5 feet 9, weight 168, class of 76; No. 4, J. A. Crain, age 24. height 5 feet 9, weight 162, class of 76; No. 4, J. A. Crain, age 24. height 5 feet 8, weight 162, class of 73; No. 5, A. G. Ladd, Groveton, N. H., age 22, height 5 feet 8, weight 165, class of 73; low. D. A. Robinson, Bangor, Me., age 23, weight 165, class of 73. Mr. Robinson pulled stroke in the College crew last year. Messrs, Humer, Crocker, and Laud ail pulled in the same crew.

The city has begun to put on her holiday attre. Each train as it comes slowly puffing through the object and passes on to make room for the next one. The already overgrowded hotels still keep their doors open and continue to pack away the newly arriving guests. Where they all go to is a mystery. Already the streets are crowded with strangers, and the numerous shop windows are made gay with the colors of the different colleges. The waite and purple of Amherst, the maroon and white of the Agricultural, the blue of Yale, the layender of Wesleyan, the white of Bowdoin, the royal purple of Amherst, the maroon and white of the Agricultural, the place and white of Trimey, the magenta of flarvard, the blue and white of columna, the green of Dartmouth, and the cornelian and white of Cornel, are all tare. These have been eagerly purchased by people of every grade.

Extitudibles of the college.

It is curious to see how universal is the enthusiasm. Almost every lady, from the intiteschool girl to the aced parent, have decked herself in the color of her choice. It is in fact a holiday, and to-morrow business will be almost enarchy suspended during the races. One of the most crediable features about the regatta thus far has been the absence of pool seiling and betting, at least in public. Genulomen with mossiaches of deeply-dyed hue, in flashy suits and gaily-colored scarfs, and with their hair graceiuily parted down the back and combed on either side, fill the neters. I hey call the oarsmen by their thristian names, and of course they understand all about that little game of "cal-ping your ante or seeing you one better."

Aiready hosts of knayish backgroup, standing

There will also be two prizes—one for each of the winning crews of the Freshmen and University races—consisting of two champion flags. They are given by the Executive Committee of the association. On each white bar the names of the winning crew are to be inscribed. The University prize is worth \$600, the Freshmen of death. Business is almost as a feature of death. Business is almost as

\$450, and the flags \$60 aplace. Two enterprising citizens have temporarily devoted themselves to the regatta. Actuated by the prevalent unselfish disposition, they have rented the open space opposite the end of the course. They in-

selfish disposition, they have rented the open space opposite the end of the course. They instend to run conveyances, erect a grand stand, and furnish refreshments, for all of which they will charge a good round price. The Southern Railroad Company, whose double track runs directly by the course, sill coolly refuse to have anything to do with the regata, and consequently the public will have to get to the course as best they can.

The usual mean desire to cheat and Jew strangers has commenced to show itself, and while I would not be unful toward this gentles men who may have taken an active interest in the regata, still I cannot help regretting that, a more generous provision has not been made for the convenience of the public. The people of this city and vicinity are all of them chore or less directly benefited in having this annual reagata held here. It is a benefit to them personally and an advantage to the city. Alth high it brings thousands of dollars to the posters of her inhabitants and to the railroad corporations whose lines approach the city, hardly a sincle one of them has moved. The Springfield Class is the only exception, and to them the regatts association are indebted for many favel.

It is now two weeks since most of the crewgrarrived. Their quarters lie for miles beside the river's bank, along a dusty road, and yet the only way in which you could visit them was by trudging through the sand on foot or paying an exorisiant price for a carriage. The same spirits met with among the farmers along the river, who succeed in getting extravagant prices for boarding the crews. The regulator than a great thing, as it is to most every one about springfield. It is their harvest time. Pretending to be indifferent as to taking the crews to board at any price, they would hang off, dally a light of the price of the crews to board at any price, they would hang off, dally a light of the crews to the crews to board at any price, they would hang off, dally a light of the crews to the crews to the crew to the crews to board at any price, they would hang off, dally a light of the crews to the crews to board at any price, they would hang off, dally a light of the crews to the crews to the crews to the crews to board at any price, they would hang off, dally a light of the crews to board at any price, they would hang off, dally a light of the crews to board at any price, they would hang off, dally a light of the crews to board at any price, they would hang off the crews to board at any price they would hang off the crews to board at any price they would have the crew to be crew THE POWER OF MONEY. ing along for days, until at last the despondent-oarsmen, worn out by this miserly persistency, offered the coveted price. It was as a magio wand. Eagerness to serve now appeared where before all was inhostitality, while smiles and ef-forts to gratify the bacgered crew filled the farmer's heart.

THE SINGLE SCULL RACE. SPRINGIFIELD, July 16.—The race for the chame-pionship of single sculls among the Universities was wen this atternoon by Mr. E. S. Swift of Yale. Mr. Swift took the lead from the first and continued it throughout the race, coming in an easy winner in fourteen minutes forty-five seconds. This is the fastest amateur time ever made.

One of the Houses in Europe to be Made as Great as the New York House A Sum-mer of Business and Pleasure.

Mr. A. T. Stewart sailed in the Scotia vesterday, to be absent until October, and possibly longer. He was accompanied by Mrs. Stewart and ex-Judge Hilton. His family physician also went. Mr. Stewart reached the Cunard wharf at Jersey City in his private carriage about half past nine. Several of his friends were there to receive him, among them Mr. Wil-liam Libby, his New York partner and general manager, and Deputy Collector Clinch. Mrs. Stewart was dressed plainly. She was attended by a French maid. Mr. Stewart had on a white

by a French maid. Mr. Stewart had on a white neck tie and gray silk gloves. The rest of his attire was ordinary black. A servant in livery assisted in removing nis toilet cases and travelling maps on board. Mr. Stewart stood on the wharf a short while to superintend the transfer of his luggage, which was not half so extensive as that of most fashonable young boarding school misses. He afterward joined his wife in his stateroom off the saloon deck.

Several fragrant floral offerings were sent to the steamer as tributes of regard to the departing tourists. They were placed on the daining-room table in front of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart's seats. One basket of exotics bore a card on which were inscribed the names of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Hughes of Fifth avenue. In front of the table there also lay several choice bouquets.

Mr. Stewart stood on the promenade deck leaning against the taffail while the Scotla was taking her departure. He carried a small eyegiass, and waved his hand whenever he recognized any familiar face on the pier. He continued his farewell signals until the vessel was seen distance down the river. Near the ware

taking her departure. He carried a small eyeglass, and waved his hand whenever he recognized any familiar face on the pier. He continued his farewell signals until the vessel was
some distance down the river. Near him wero
Mr. A. A. Low, the great tea importer, and Mr.
Howard Potter, the son of the Episcopai lishop,
and also the manager of James M. Brown &
Co.'s banking house.

Mr. Stewart's latest previous trip to Europe
was made in 1807. His present departure is
made to recuperate his health and culuage his
business abroad. In the interval of his sistence
he will visit the principal European expitals, in
most of which he has branch establishments of
his New York dry goods palaces. It has long
been his ambition to make some of his transatlantic houses equal in magnitude to those
here. While in Paris he will rearrange his store
there, which was recently left without a manager by the death of Francis Worden, who was
his resident millionsire partner in the French
capital. His longest stay will be made in Vienna.
Mrs. Stewart will stop at an English watering
place the most of the time her husband is traveiling on the Continent. In addition to extending his business. Mr. Stewart will also order the
latest fabrics and novelties that are manufactured in Europe for his Broodway stores.

The sea voyage and tour which he has undertaken are somewhat remarkable, considering
that he is in his seventieth year and has but just recovered from a severa illness,

A COURT OF HONOR.

Jefferson Davis as Judge-A Jus: Decision.

From the Change Tribune.

Jefferson Davis has lately acted as judge or umpire in a case of honor, and his judgment and award have been published. The circumstances are as follows: Some time early in June, (cd. R. W. Wintersmith of Louisville, ky, visited Memphis, and while there was introduced on the street to Capt. E. A. Cole. While talking, the name of some person was mentioned which led to a controversy, Cole evidently mistaking. Wintersmith for some one else, and Wintersmith mistaking the person of whom Cole was talking. High words—"expletives"—were used on both sides, which ended in Wintersmith knocking Cole down. It appears that Cole holds some office, by the oath of which he is prohibited from sending or receiving a challenge to fight a duel. But that night his friend, Capt. W. R. Lucas, called at the hotel and demanded that Wintersmith should name a time and place newed. In other words, that both parties meet, armed as they please, and have a fight. Wintersmith promised to give an a next morning, he having in the mean the arrested and held to keep he peace. No he left the city; some hours later Lucus for his answer, and finding Wintersmit wrote a very insulting note to Wintersmit wrote a very insulting note to Wintersmit cusing him in general terms of having averaged, and the control of the which led to rejoinders, and eventually became mixed up in it the following peach wintersmith, Capt. Cole. Capt. Lucus W. L. Duff. Dr. Clarke, Dr. Blackburn, C. Wintersmith of Louisville, son of the G. Wintersmith of Louisville, son of the

On June 25 the authorities of Cam University and town in England were

received this telegram: "Lieut.sCol. II course they understand aid about that fittle game of "chipping your ante or seeing you one better."

Aiready hosts of knavish hackmen, standing idly beside their time-worn hacks, the poor beasts harnessed before them too interable to brush off the flies that worry their existence, have commenced their extertions. Tall and angular femates in paper linen suits and flexione curis flies that worry their existence, have commenced their extertions. Tall and angular femates in paper linen suits and flexione curis flies that you acopy of the church catechism. Now'l don't distinct the catechism in its proper place, out to be bored to death by these persistent creatures who infest the hotels with subscription books for church building funds and missions among the Modoes is more than human nature can endure.

The inter-collegiate regatta too-morrow will consist of the University and Freshmen races. The great feature of the day will be the University face. The prizes kindly offered by the Springfield Club, and which were raised entirely by voluntary subscriptions from the memiture, have been on exhibition some time. They consist of two sets of six goblets each to be given to the winning University and Freshmen crews. They are made of stering silver.

They are made of stering silver.

The University set is the largest. It is of satin finish, lined with gold, while the cup is gracefully supported by a figure of Aphrodite, who holds it in her hands, which are extended above her head. The other set is plain, with a neatify chased border around the rim.

The PRIZES.

There will also be two prizes—one for each of the child as two prizes—one for each of the child supported by a figure of Aphrodite, who holds it in her hands, which are extended above her head. The other set is plain, with a neatify chased border around the rim.

The PRIZES.

There will also be two prizes—one for each of the child supported by a figure of a child supported by a first of the child supported by a first of the child supported by a first of the child s

INDIANAPOLIS, July 16.- A special from Mount Vernon, in the southwest cor-